PRESIDENT'S ABLE MESSAGE commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting to the congress at its next session what legislation is desirable or necessary for the development of the American merchant

Washington, Dec. 7.—The first regdepartment of commerce and labor
ular session of the fifty-eighth conhas been conditioned upon this theory
grees began at noon today but the of securing feir treatment alike for senate met half an hour previous to ment Saturday last, for the purpose of permitting an orderly termination of the called season

Promptly at 12 o'clock president protem Fryedeclared the extraordinary ession adjourned without delay and announced beginning of the regular

Assistant secretary to President Barnes presented the message which was read at once.

The House. The usual committee appointed to

notify the president that the house was in session, and later the assistant to Secretary Barnes appear ed with the message which was read

To the Senate and House of Represen-The country is to be congratulated

on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

Corporations.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction or providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corpora-tions and combinations of corporations engaged ir interstate commerce The congress has created the department of commerce and labor, includbureau of corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the federal antitrust mw; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the interstate commerce commis-

Department of Commerce and Labor. The establishment of the depart ment of commerce and labor, with the pureau of corporations thereunder, marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affect. ing capitalists and wage workers. The act creating the department was approved on February 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the department nominated and confirmed by the senate. Since then the work of organization has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permit ted, and with due regard to thoroughnees and the troad purposes which the department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bucuas and by nches to the department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,289 employes in Washington and 8,836 in th. try at large. The scope of the depar-ment's duty and authority embraces the commercial and industrial interests of the nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but secure exact and authentic information which will aid the executive n enforcing existing laws, and which ill enable the congress to enact additional legislation, if any should found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privileges at the expense of diminished opportuni-

for the many Bureau of Corporations.

The preliminary work of the bureau shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already veloping frets the knowledge of which essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is conestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its bustness recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The rpose of tas bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a bettter industrial condition-a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or The department of commerce and labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the executive arm of the government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities. in building up our merchant marine. preventing the entrance of unde sirable immigrants. commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress capital and labor. Commerce between the nations steadily growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exercise of this watchfulness, as well as by such laws relating to our internal af-

ated the congress proceeded on sane and conservative lines. Nothing revclutionary was attempted; but a com-mon-sense and successful effort was made in the direction of seeing that corporations are so handled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was characterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but en-deavoring to provide for doing away with any evil in them; that we drew misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by the capitalist who alone, or in conjunction with his fellows, does his work along proper and such a man when he does well, and to any particular scheme. welfare of such corporations we need sentatives as the congress in its not be oversensitive. The work of the wisdom may designate, to serve as a

fairs as are intrusted to its care,

enacting the laws above enumer-

labor and for capital.

The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man whether employer or employe; but to refuse to weaken in-dividual iniative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic cor-porations and jabor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is g'ven the far-reaching, which has been rough both corbeneficent work which accomplished through perations and unions, and the line petween different corporations as between different unions,, is drawn a it is between different tween organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamen-tal rules of obedience to law, of ind-vidual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever either corporation, labor union or individual, disregards the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous incorporations or individuals, then where the federal government has has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to go as he likes with his propertty or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man

We have cause as a nation to be thankful for the steps that have been so successfully taken to put these principles into effect. The progress has been by evolution, not by revolution. Nothing radical has been done action has been both moderate resolute. Therefore the work will and There shall be no backward stand. If in the working of the laws it proves desirable that they shall at point be expanded or amplified, the amendment can be made as its desirability is shown. Meanwhile they being administered wth judgment but with insistence upon obedience to them; and their need has been etapha stized in signal fashion by the events of the past year.

is below it; nor do we as!. any man's

permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is de-

manded as a right not asked as a

Government Receipts and Expendi-

aggregated \$560,396,674. The expensitures for the same period were \$560. United States, an "inestimable herioss,007, the surplus for the fiscal year tage," whether it proceeds from birth being \$54,297.667. The indications within the country or is obtained by are that the surplus for the present fiscal year will be very small, if in-deed there be any surplus. From July to November the receipts from cusion dollars less than the receipts from the same source for a corresponding portion of last year. Should this decontinue at the same rat'o throughout the fiscal year the surplus would be reduced by approxi-mately, thirty million dollars. Should the revenue from customs suffer corporations in the department has much further decrease during the A large surplus is certainly undesirable. Two years ago the war taxes were taken off with the express intention of equalizing the governmental receipts and expenditures, and though the first year thereafter still showed a surplus, it now seems likely that a substantial equality of revenue expenditure will be attained and Such being the case it is of great moment both to exercise care and economy in appropriations, and to scan sharply any change in our fiscal which may reduce revenue system our income. The need of strict econin our expenditures is emphasized by the fact that we can not afford to be pars.monious in providing what is essentil to our national well being. Careful economy wherever possible will alone prevent our inome from falling below the point required in order to meet our genuine

needs. Needs of Financial Situation, The integrity of our currency is sevend question, and under present conditions it would be unwise and uncessary to attempt a reconstruction of our entire monetary system the same unerty should be granted the secretary of the treasury to deposit customs receipts as is granted in the deposit of receipts from other sources. In my message of December 2, 1902, I called attention to certain needs of the financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the congress for these ques-

Conference Between Gold Standard

and Silver Standard Countries. During the last session of congress, at the suggestion of a joint note from the repu e of Mexico and the imperiai government of China, and in harmony with an act of congress approprinting \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof, a commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in the hope that some might be devised whereby a fixed rate of exchange could be assured between the gold standard countries and the silver standard countries. This commission has filed its preliminary report, which has been made public deem it important that the commission be continued, and toat a sum of money be appropriated sufficient to pay the expenses of its further labors.

Merchant 'Aarine. A majority of our people desire that steps be taken in the interests of American shipping, so that we may once more resume our former position in the ocean carrying trade. But hitherto the differences of opinion as to the proper method of reaching this end legislation, which purpose will un-doubtedly be mifilled, was to favor impossible to secure the adoption of supervise his action only to prevent view these tacts. I recommend that from doing ill. Publicity can do the congress direct the secretary of harm to the honest corporation, the navy, the postmaster general, and no only corporation that has cause the secretary of commerce and labor, dread it is the corporation which associated with such a representation to dread it is the corporation with the from the senate and house of repre-shrinks from the light, and about the from the senate and house of repre-shrinks from the light, and about the from the senate and house of repre-shrinks from the light, and about the from the senate and house of repre-shrinks from the light, and about the from the senate and house of repre-

opment of the American merchant marine and American commerce, and incidentally of a national ocean mail service of ad quate auxiliary naval cruisers and naval reserves. While such a measure is desirable in any event, it a especially desirable at this time, in view of the fact that ous present governmental contract for ocean mai with the American line will expire in 1905. Our ocean mail act passed in 1891. In 1895 our 20-knot transatiantic mail line was equal to any foreign line Since then the Germans have put on 23-knot steamers, and the British have contracted for 24-knot steamers. Our service should equal the best. If it does not, the commercial public will abandon it. If we are to stay in the business it ought to be with a full understanding of the advantages to the country on one hand, and on the other with exact knowledge of the cost and proper methods ance than fast mail lines; save so furnish swift auxiliary cruisers time of war. The establishment of new lines of cargo ships to South America, .o Asia, and elsewhere would be much in the interest of our commercial expansion.

Immigration.

We cannot have too much immigraion of the right kind, and we should have none at all of the wrong kind. sumption and Pneumonia. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigrants shall be kept out entirely,, while descrable immigrants are properly distributed throughout the country. At present lung troubles you cannot and the some districts which need immigrants equal of Foley's Honey and Tar. have none; and in others, where the population is already congested, immigrants come in such numbers as to depress the conditions of life for those already there. During the last two years the immigration service at New York has been greatly improved, and the corruption and inefficiency which formerly obtained there have been This service has just been investigated by a committee of New York citizens of high standing, Messrs. Arthur V. Briesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. Philbin, Thomas Hynes, and Ralph Trautman, their report deals with the whole situation at length, and concludes with certain recommendations for administrative and legislative action. It is now receiving the attention of

ommerce and labor. Naturalization Frauds The special investigation of the subject of naturalization under the direction of the Attorney General, and consequent prosecutions, reveal a condition of affairs calling for the immediate attention of the congress. Forgeries and perjuries of snameless and flagrant character have been perpetrated, not only in the dense centers of population, but htroughout the country; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title whatever to that right, and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of from all sources, exclusive of the postal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year sensing is, to quote the words recent ly used by the supreme court of the United States, an "inestimable naturalization; and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain, if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right, and by means of fraud and corruption. The body politic can not be sound and healthy if many of its conscituent members claim their standthrough the prostitution of the high right and calling of citizenship. It should mean something to become citizen of the United States; and

> should be left open to fraud. The method by which these frauds-now under full investigation with a view to meting out punishment and providing adequate remedies-are perpetrated, include many variatons of procedure by which false certificates citizenship are forged in their entirety; or genuine certificates fraudulently or collectively obtained in plank are filled in by the criminal conspirators; or certificates are obtained on fraudulent statements as to the time of arrival and residence in this country; or impostion and substi tution of another party for the real petitioner occur in court; or certificates are made the subject of barter sale and transferred from the and rightful holder to those not entitled to them; or certificates are forged by erasure of the original names and the insertion of the names of other perons not entitled to the same.

in the process no loophole whatever

It is not necessary for me to refer here at large to the causes leading to this state of affairs. The desire for naturalization is heartily to be commended where it springs from a sinfashion to create voters who are in the immediate past than in the against alien lapor. All good citizens, are equally interested in protecting our citizenship against fraud in any fording every facility for naturalizapons!bidties

sion in New York City dealt with this subject and made a presentment which states the situation briefly and orcibly and contains important suggestions for the consideration of congress. This presentment is included an appendix to the report of the attorney general

Extension Recommended of Purposes of Appropriation for Enforcing Trust and Interstate Commerce

Laws. In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enstands, to be expended under

A Ray of Hope if bribery is tolerated. The givers land and avoid punishment, Foley's Honey and Tar covernment

For Lung Sufferers

If you or members of your family are in danger of Pneumonia or Consumption or other fatal lung of carrying it on Moreover, lines of troubles, don't waste time experimenting, commence at once the use as the latter can be depended upon to of that tried and reliable remedy. Foley's Honey and Tar.

> For over a quarter of a century it has been a general household favorite and its cures have been so remarkable that physicians rely upon it as a preventive of Con-

For coughs and colds, croup and bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles you cannot find the

It contains no opium or other poisons and is the safest and most reliable cough medicine known

of February 25 1905, 32 Stat., 854

904), the congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various trust and interstate commerce laws, the sum of five hundred thous and dollars, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general in the employment of special counsel and agents in the department of just tice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under sain laws in the courts United States. I now recom mend, as a matter of the utmost im-portance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation so that it may be available, under the direction of the attorney general and until used for the due enforcement of the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civiand criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent investigaions have shown a deplorable state of affairs in these three matters of vital concern By various frauds and by forgeries and perjuries, thous-ands of acres of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of re-covering these dishonest acquisitions, to en fro mthe people, and of prompt ly and duly punishing the offenders. I speak in another part of this message of the widespread crimes by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—that is, through forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberies—the laws relating to he proper conduct of service in general and to the public due administration of the postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, and so that the ernment may be prepared to enforce promptly and with the greatest effect the due penalties for such violations law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country. I urge upon ongress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for all such purposes, to be exepuded under the direction of

the attorney general. Need for Treaties Making Bribery Extraditable.

Steps have been taken by the state epartment looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more eftreaties covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugicere and permanent intention to be- tives in foreign lands. Bribery has strip is fixed by lines connecting cercome citizens, and a real appreciation not been included in extradition of the privilege. But it is a osurce of treaties heretofore, as the necessity untold evil an dtrouble where it is for it has not arisen. While there may traceable to selfish and dishonest mo- have been as much official corruptives, such as the effort by artificial tion in former years, there has been and improper means, in wholesale more developed and brought to light ready-made tools of corrupt politic ceding century of our country's his-lans, or the desire to evade certain tory it should be the policy of the labor laws creating discriminations. United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing Canal and its branches. whether naturalized or native born, form this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery the provisional demarcation of 1878 should not be included in all treaties at the crossing of the Stikine river, form, and, on the other hand, in af- as extraditable. The recent amended treaty with Mexico, whereby this tion to those who in good faith desire crime was put in the list of extradit-to share alike our privileges and our able offenses, has established a salutary precedent in this regard. Under The federal grand jury lately in ses- this treaty the state department has the asked, and Mexico has granted, extradition of one of the St. Louis bribe givers.

There can be no crime more serious than bribery Other offenses violate one law while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law. Under our form of government all authority is vested in the people and by them delegated to those who represent them in official capacity. There can be no offense heavier than that of him in whom such a sacred trust has been reposed, who sells it for own gain and enrichment; and no less heavy is the offense of the bribe giver. He is worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while cement of the antitrust law as it the corrupt official plunders an entire city or state. He is as wicked as utive, and judicial appropriation act while the corrupt official and the man venient speed, proceed together to

who corrupts the official alke alm at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the peo ple, by the people, for the people will perish from the face of the earth takers of bribes stand on an evil pre-eminence of infamy. The exposure and punishment of public corruption ls an honor to a nation, not a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration not in correction. No city or state, still less the nation, can be injured by the enforcement of law. As long as public plunderers when detected can find a haven of refuge in any foreign long encouragement is given them to cont'nue their practices, if we fail to do all that in us lies to stamp out corruption we can not escape our share of responsibility for the guilt. The first requisite of successful selfis unflinching enforcement of the law and the cutting out of corruption.

Alaskan Boundary,

evelopment of Alaska and the estab-

lishment of growing American inter-

sits in regions theretofore unsurvey

ed and imperfectly known brough into prominence ty of a practical demarcation of the boundaries between the jurisdictions of the United States and Great Brit-ain. Although the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were copied in the treaty of 1867, whereby Russia con-veyed Alaska to the United States, vas positve as to the control, first by Russia and later by the United States. of a strip of territory along the continental mainland from the western shore of Portland Canal to Mount St Elias, following and surrounding the indentations of the coast and includng the islands to the westward, its description of the landward margin of the strip was indefinite, resting on the supposed existence of a contin-uous ridge or range of mountains skirting the coast, as figured in the charts of the early navigators. It had at no time been possible for either party in interest to lay down, under the authority of the treaty, a line so obviously exact according to its provisions as to command the assent of the other. For nearly three-fourths of a century the absence of tangible interests demanding the exercle of positive jurisdiction on either do of the border left the question dormant, in 1878 questions of revenue administration on the Stikine river led to the establishmen' of a provisonal demarcation, crossing the channel between two high peaks on either side about twenty-four miles above the river mouth. In 1899 similar questions growing out of the extraordinnry development of mining interests n the region about the head of Lynn Canal brought about a temporary modus vivendi, by which a convenent separation was made at ershed divides of the Klehini river. These partial and tentative adjustments could not, in the very nature

things, be satisfactory or lasting. A permanent disposition of the matter came imperative. After unavailing attempts to reach an unde .taading through a joint high commission, followed by prolonged negotiations, conducted in an amicable spirit, a convention between the United States and Great Britian was signed, January 24, 1903, providing for an examination of the subject by a mixed tribunal of six members, three on a side, with a view to its final disposition. Ratifications were exchanged on March 3 last, whereupon the two governments appointed their respective members. Those on behalf of the United States were Elihu Root, secretary of war, Cabot Lodge, a senator of the United States, and George Turner, an exsenator of the United States. while Great Britain named the Right Honorable Lord Alverstone, Lord Justice of England, Sir Louis Amable, Jette, K. C. M. G., retired judge of the supreme court of Quebec, and A Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto. This tribunal met in London on September 3, under the presidency of Lord Aiverstone The proceedings were expeditious, and marked by a friendly and conscientious spirit. The respective cases, counter cases, and arguments presented the issues clearly and fully. On the 20th of October a majority of the tribunal reached and signed an agreement on all questions submitted by the terms of the convention. By this award the right of the United States to the control of a continuous strip or border of the mainland shore, skirting all the tidewater inlets and sinuosities of the

coast, is confirmed; the entrance to Portland Canal (concerning which legitmate doubt appeared) is defined as passing by Tongass inlet and to the northwestward of Wales and Pearse islands; a line is drawn from the head of Portland Canal to the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude; and the interior border line of the tain mountain summits lying between Portland Canal and Mount Elias, and running along the crest of the divide separating the coast slope from the inland watershed at the only part of the frontier where the drainage ridge approaches the coast within the distance of ten marine leagues stipulated by the treaty as the extreme width of the strip around the heads of Lynn bribery the provisional demarcation of 1878 and that of 1899 at the summits of the White and Chilcoot passes, it much farther inlang from the Klehini than the temporary line of the later modus vivendi, and leaves the entire mining district of the Porcupine river

and Glacier creek within the jurisdiction of the United States. The result is satisfactory in every way. It is of great material advantage to our people in the far northwest. It has removed from the field of discussion and possible danger a ques tion liable to become more acutely accentuated with each passing year. Finally, it has furnished a signal proof of the fairness and good will with which two friendly nations can approach and determine issues volving national sovereignty and by their nature incapable of submission

to a third power for adjudication. The award is self-executing on the vital points. To make it effective as regards the others it only remains for the two governments to appoint, the direction of the attorney general, the murderer, for the murderer may each on its behalf, one or more scien-Accordingly (by the legislative, exec-only take one life against the law, tific experts, who shall, with all con-

own the boundary line cordance with the decision of the ma of the t ibunal, I recommend that congress make adequate provisappointment, compensation, and expenses of the members to noundary commission on the part of the United States.

Claims Against Venezuela. It will be remembered that during the second session of the last congress

Great Britain, Germany and Italy formed an alliance for the purpo blockading the ports of Venezuela and ising such other means of pressure as would secure a settlement of claims due, as they alleged, to certain of their subjects. Their employment of force for the collection of these laims was terminated by an agreement brought about through the offices of the diplomatic representatives of the United States at and the government at Washington, thereby ending a situation which was bound to cause increasing friction and which jeopardized the peace of the continent. Under this agreement For several years past the apid Venezue a agreed to set apart a certain percentage of the customs replied to the payment of whatever obligations might be ascertained mixed commissions appointed for that purpose to be due from her, not only to the three powers already mention ed, whose proceedings against her had resulted in a state of war, but also to States, France, Spain, Bel gium, the Netherlands, Sweden Norway, and Mexico, who had and employed force for the collection of the claims alleged to be due to cer-

tain of her citizens. A demand was then made by the so called blockading powers that the sums ascertained to be due to their citizens by such mixed commissions should be accorded payment in full before anything was paid upon the powers. Venezuela, on the other hand insisted that all her creditors should be paid upon a basis of exact equali-During the efforts to adjust dispute it was suggested by the pow-ers in interest that it should be referme for decision, but I was clearly of the opinion that a far wiser course would be to submit the ques tion to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague It seemed to me to offer an admirable opportunity to advance the practice of the peaceful settlement of disputes between na-tions and to secure for the Hague tribunal a memorable increase of its practical importance. The nations interested in the controversy were so numerous and in many instances so powerful as to make it evident that peneficent results would follow from their appearance at the same time before the bar of that august tribunal Our hopes in that regard have

been realized. Russia and Austria are represented in the persons of the learned and distinguished jurists compose the tribunal, while Great Britain, Germany, Spain, Italy, Belgium, the France. Netherlands, Swenden and Norway, Mexico, the United States and Venezuela are represented by their respective agents course of nations presenting their ar-guments to and invoking the decis-ion of that high court of international ary business resumed its and ordin-justice and international ary business resumed its and ordinjustice and international peace can hardly fail to secure a like submis-sion of many future controversies. The nations now appearing there will find it far easier to appear there a second time, while no nation can imagine its just pride will be lessened by following the example now pre-sented. This tri mph of the principle or international arbitration is a subject of warm congratulation and of-fers a happy augury for the peace of

Advancement of Cause of Internation

al Arbitration. There seems good ground for the gradual substitution of other methods than the methods or war in the settlement of disputes. It is not pretended that as yet we are near a position in which it will be possible wholly to prevent war, or that a just regard for national interest and honor will in all cases permit of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; but by a mixture of prudence and firmness with wisdom we think it is possible to do away with much of the provocation and excuse for war, and some other and more rational method or the settlement of disputes. The Hague court offers so good an example of what can be done in the direcon of such settlements that it should e encouraged in every way,

Further steps should be taken. In President McKinley's annual message of December 5 1898, he made the following recommendation:

"The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most clyilized nations, to reduce to the lowest time of war by peaceable trade and ommerce. It is true we may suffer such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneastness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by forces of beiligerent powers. United States government has for many years advocated this humans and beneficent principle, and is now in a position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the executive be authorized to correspond with the governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from cappowers

I cordinily renew this recommen

The supreme court, speaking on December 11, 1899, through Peck-

ham, J., said: "It is, we thak, historically accurate to say that this government has and to show in what estimation I hold always been, in its views, among the most advanced of the governments of pills constantly in the house for fear be world in favor of mitigating, as of a recurrence taking place, fully a all non-combatants, the hardships convinced that I can depend upon the nd horrors of war. To accomplish nat object it has always advocated hose rules which would in most mees do away with the right to capture the private property of an enemy on the high seas."

i advocate this as a matter of hun- take no substitute.

WONDERFUL

The amount of good you'll receive from a few doses of hostetter's Stomach Bitter's capecially when the stomach is discretered or are liver inactive. It cures Loss of Appetite, Bour Stomach, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, indigestion, Chilis or Maharia. He sure to try it, also obtain a copy of our limstrated Almanas for 1991 from your druggist. It is free and contains instructive reading matter that is well worth having.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

manity and morals, It is anachronistic when private property is respected and that it should not be respected at see. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that shipping represents, internationally speaking, a much more generalized species of private property than is the case with ordinary prop-ty on land—that is, property found at sea is much less apt than is the case with property found on land really to belong to any one nation. Under the modern system of corporate ownership the fag of a vessel often differs from the flag which would mark the nationality of the real ownership and money control of the ven-sel; and the cargo may belong to individuals of ; et a different nationality. Much American capital is now invested in foreign ships; and among foreign nations it often happens that the capital of one is largely invested in the shipping of another. Furthermore, as a practical matter, it may be mentioned that while commerce lestroying may cause serious loss and great annoyance, it can never be more than a sucaldiary factor in bringing to terms a resolute foe. This is now well recognized by all of our naval experts. The fighting ship, not the commerce destroyer, is the vessel whose feats add renown to a nation's history, and establish her place among the great powers of the world Meeting of Interparliamentary Union

International Arbitration. last year the interparliamentary for international arbitration mion met at Vienna, six hundred mem-bers of the different legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our extending an invitation. Like the Hague tribunal, this international pardamentary union is one of the forces tending towards peace among the nations of the earth, and it entitled to our support. I trust the invitation can be extended

Relations With Turkey. Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice consul at Beirut, I dispatched a small squadron to that port for such service as might be found necessary on arrival Although the attempt on the life of our vice consul had not been successful, yet the outrage was symptomatic of a state of excitement and disorder which demanded immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the former alarm government of the Sultan gave a considerate nearing to the representations of our minister; the official who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs was removed. Our relations with the Turkish government remain friendly; our claims founded on inequitable treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of

amicable adjustment. Relations With China.
The signing of a new commercial treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a cause for satisfaction. This act, the belief that there has been a real result of long discussion and negotiagrowth among the civilized nations tion, places our empire on a more of a sentiment watch will permit a satisfactory footing than they have ever heretofore enjoyed. It provides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and consula officers, but also for an important extension of our commerce by increased facility of access to Chinese ports, and for the relief of trade by the removal of some of the obstacles which have embarrassed it in the past. The Chinese government entions, which will probably be accepted by the principal commercial nations, least in many cases to substitute to abandon the levy of "liken" and other transit dues throughout the empire, and to introduce other desiraadministration reforms. facilities are to be given to our citi-zens who derire to carry on mining enterprises in China We have se cured for our missionaries a aluable privilege, the recognition of their right to rent and lease in perpetuity such property as their religious 80 cietics may need in all parts of the empire. And, what was an indispen-sable condition for the advance and development of our commerce Manchuria, China, by treaty with us, cossible point the damage sustained has opened to foreign commerce the cities of Mukden, the capital of the province of Manchuja, and Antong,

> ure of development which our com-(Continued on page 6.)

> an important port on the Yalu river,

on the road to Korea. The full meas-

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Home endorcement, the public expression of Albuquerque people, should be evidence beyond dispute for every Albuquerque reader. Surely the experience of friends and neighbors, cheerfully given by them, will carry more weight than the utterances of strangers residing in far-away places.

Read the following: C. A. Hall, machinist in the roundhouse of the Santa Fe shops, residence 204 Atlantic avenue, says: "I have had attacks of pain just across that part of my back immediately over the kidneys, some of which lasted an entire week; when they occurred there was no let up to the aching and ture or destruction by belilgerent naturally I was on the outlook for something to check the trouble if not radically dispose of it. The last medicine I tried was Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the Aivarado Pharmacy. To say they are worth recommending, feebly expresses my opinion of them, convinced that I can depend upon the

treatment to bring speedy reitef." For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name-Doan's- and

